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HONG KONG'S EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, PROJECTIONS TO 1980

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the principal commodity supply and demand projections for Hong Kong and the implications for its foreign trade, particularly with the United States. Of major importance are Hong Kong's expanding population, rising per capita income, limited farmland, and consequent declining self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Projections for 1980 made by the Economic Research Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong indicate that net food import requirements will increase by 115 percent over the 1964 level.

Key Words: Hong Kong, Projections, Commodities, Import, Export, Consumption.

PREFACE

This report summarizes the major findings of a comprehensive study, Long-Term Economic and Commodities Projections for Hong Kong 1970-1980, conducted under contract for the U.S. Department of Agriculture by a team of economists at the Economic Research Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong under the leadership of Anthony M. Tang, director of the Center. The primary purpose of the study was to determine production, consumption, and import trends of agricultural products in Hong Kong, and to project import demand for 1970, 1975, and 1980. Findings in this study are those of the contractor and do not necessarily coincide with views of the Department. Some of the trends and analyses presented here are based on information from additional sources.

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SUMMARY

Projections of requirements through 1980 show that Hong Kong's agricultural production will be increasingly unable to meet future expected needs. The Crown Colony's already declining ability to provide its own food will be further aggravated by an increasing population, higher per capita consumption rates, and a great lack of arable land.

Thus, the Colony's self-sufficiency ratio (ability to provide own needs) is expected to drop from 20 percent in 1963 to 16 percent by 1980. As a result, net food import requirements will reach US \$569 million (1964 prices) by 1980--an increase of 115 percent over 1964.

Using 1962-64 as a base period, the projections indicate the following anticipated increased demand for specific commodities in 1980: rice, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetable oils--up 65 percent; wheat flour, lard, and tallow--up 110 percent; wheat, vegetables, fruits, meats, and dairy products--up 140-170 percent.

Higher per capita consumption rates account for much of the anticipated greater demand. Per capita consumption of rice, peanuts, soybeans, and vegetable oils is expected to increase by over 21 percent; lard and tallow, 37 percent; fruits and vegetables, 66 percent; meats and dairy products, 75 percent; and so on.

The traditionally strong position of the United States in satisfying Hong Kong's food needs is expected to continue, but the role of Mainland China as a food supplier will grow in importance.

HONG KONG'S EXPANDING AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS PROJECTIONS TO 1980

by

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ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Population

In 1946, Hong Kong had 1.5 million people. By 1950, the population had jumped to 2.3 million and was fairly stable until 1955, when it was 2.4 million. Since 1959, however, the birth rate has declined. In 1959, there were 104,579 births, in 1962, 111,905, and in 1965, only 102,195. In 1960, the population was 3.1 million and by 1965, there were 3.7 million people. The projected population of Hong Kong will be 4.0 million in 1970, 4.5 million in 1975, and 5.2 million by 1980. Immigration from Mainland China has boosted population growth, particularly between 1946-50 and 1955-60. In the future, immigration should decline as a factor in population growth, barring any unexpected political developments.

Employment Structure

The employment structure in Hong Kong has several distinct features: a wide age range of employees, a high percentage of female workers, and a high percentage of industrial workers. Often, among poorer families, children aged 6 and over are employed at least part time. Forty-seven percent of Hong Kong's women were employed in 1961. This was the highest percentage in the world, except for Japan, where 55 percent of the women were employed in 1960. Furthermore, the percentage of female employment in Hong Kong has probably risen even higher since 1961 due to the expansion of the electronics, plastics, and garment industries.

The number of agricultural workers is very small--only 47,223 full-time farm workers out of a total population of just over 3 million (1961 census). Most people are employed in either manufacturing or service industries. Of the 1961 labor force, 40 percent were employed in manufacturing, 44 percent in

services such as commerce, utilities, etc., and 8 percent in building and construction. According to the study, total employment projections for Hong Kong are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total employment</u>
1970	1.8 million
1975	2.1 million
1980	2.5 million

Trade

Outside influences have changed Hong Kong from an entrepot to an industrialized economy. The Crown Colony has become increasingly dependent upon imports of raw materials and food for domestic consumption.

Mainland China supplied 20 to 25 percent of Hong Kong's food and other essentials in 1952-65. Western Europe's share of the Hong Kong import market was 30 percent in 1952. By 1965, Western Europe's share dropped to 22 percent. Imports from the developing countries in 1952 were 24 percent and by 1965 had dropped to 18 percent. Mainland China's share of Hong Kong's imports has remained at around 20 to 25 percent. The U.S. share of Hong Kong's imports increased from 6 percent in 1952 to 12 percent in 1965. In terms of dollar value, the U.S. share of Hong Kong's imports in 1952 was \$39.8 million of a total import value of \$663 million, while in 1965 the U.S. share rose to \$188.7 million of a total import value of \$1,572.8 million.

While 18 percent of Hong Kong's total exports went to Mainland China in 1952, the share had dropped to 4 percent by 1965. The Crown Colony's exports to Japan dropped from 4 percent in 1952 to 3 percent by 1965. Hong Kong's trade with Mainland China and Japan is unbalanced in their favor. It has made up this unbalance with exports to the United States and Canada, which increased from 5 percent of the total in 1952 to 37 percent in 1965.

In 1962-64, Hong Kong met only 19 percent of its food requirements from local production. Owing to population increase and rising per capita consumption, it is projected that by 1980 Hong Kong will be able to produce only 16 percent of its food needs. Net imports are projected to rise from a base of \$265 million in 1964 to \$315.6, \$406.1, and \$569 million in 1970, 1975, and 1980, respectively. 1/

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTIONS

Agricultural Economy

In Hong Kong, agricultural production is but a small segment in the economy, accounting for a little over 3 percent of the gross domestic product and

1/ All values in US\$.

supplying less than one-fifth of the food requirements. Agricultural production relative to manufacturing and service industries delined steadily in the last decade.

Geography is the main factor restricting the expansion of agriculture in Hong Kong. The Crown Colony has a total land area of only 398.5 square miles. Of this, 13.2 percent, or 33,900 acres, is agricultural land, 81 percent is nonarable, and about 6 percent is urban and industrial land.

Future demand for food must rely more on imports. The study projects a rise in total food consumption from \$297,000 in 1962-64 to \$637,000 by 1980, and a rise in import requirements from \$240,000 in 1962-64 to \$532,000 by 1980, based on 1964 prices (table 1).

Rice

Hong Kong's rice production declined from 35,575 tons of paddy in 1953 to 20,700 tons in 1965, a decline of 4.4 percent annually. ^{2/} Hong Kong imports over 97 percent of domestically consumed rice, mostly from Mainland China and Thailand. Rice prices are government-controlled.

In 1953-64, rice consumption increased from 236,000 to 385,000 tons, a rise of about 65 percent. In the same period, population increased about 60 percent; per capita consumption rose from 225 to 235 pounds.

The quality of rice consumed has been upgraded, reflecting rising incomes. During 1958-64, consumption of top-grade rice increased from 28 to 48 percent of the total, while consumption of low-grade rice decreased from 37 to 17 percent.

Rice consumption per capita is projected to rise from 232 pounds in 1962-64 to 248 and 264 pounds in 1970 and 1980. Total imports are projected to rise from 358,000 tons in 1962-64 to 440,000 and 617,000 tons in 1970 and 1980.

Wheat and Wheat Flour

Wheat products are second in importance to rice in Hong Kong as shown in the cost-of-living survey for 1964. The typical Hong Kong household spent 5.5 percent of its income on rice and 2.6 percent on wheat products. Wheat imports rose sharply from 272 tons in 1952 to 73,000 tons in 1965, owing to the growth of the flour milling industry. As the domestic milling industry expanded, commercial imports of flour in Hong Kong slowed down. In 1952, Hong Kong imported 30,000 tons of flour, but in 1965 imports dropped 23,000 tons.

Per capita consumption of wheat rose from 32 to 52 pounds in 1952-65, reflecting an increase in real per capita income. The U.S. share of the wheat market declined from 20 percent in 1952-54 to 5 percent in 1962-64. Australia is the major supplier of wheat for Hong Kong's domestic consumption. The United States supplied 19 percent of Hong Kong's flour in 1952-54 and 10 percent in

^{2/} All tons refer to metric tons.

1962-64. Canada is the principal supplier of flour. Japan is a newcomer to the Hong Kong flour import market.

Flour consumption per capita is projected to rise from 57 pounds in 1962-64 to 71.0 in 1970 and to 88.5 pounds in 1980. Total consumption of wheat flour is projected to rise from 91,000 tons in 1962-64 to 130,000 and 211,000 tons in 1970 and 1980. Wheat imports can be expected to increase from 80,400 tons in 1962-64 to 130,000 and 197,000 tons in 1970 and 1980--up 140 percent from 1962-64 to 1980. Imports of wheat flour are expected to increase from 33,000 tons in 1962-64 to 45,000 and 70,000 tons in 1975 and 1980. Imports of wheat flour will not show as much increase as imports of wheat because more wheat is being milled into flour in Hong Kong.

Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils

The main oils imported for domestic consumption are peanut and soybean oils. Others, such as flaxseed, linseed, and rapeseed oil are consumed in small quantities. No oilseeds are produced in the Crown Colony.

Peanuts.--During 1952-65, Hong Kong imported about 10,400 tons of peanuts annually without showing any apparent trends. As imports fluctuated, peanut use for livestock feed rose from 6,700 tons annually in 1953-55 to about 10,800 tons during 1961-63, an increase of 60 percent. Per capita consumption increased from 6.5 to 7.0 pounds. An additional increase by 1980 is projected. Total consumption is projected to increase by 67 percent, from about 10,900 tons in 1961-63 to 18,200 tons by 1980.

Soybeans.--The principal sources of soybean imports have been Mainland China, the United States, Thailand, Cambodia, and Taiwan. Imports declined from an annual average of 22,000 tons in 1953-56 to 20,000 tons in 1961-64, while consumption rose from 8,300 to 11,600 tons. This reflects a decline in Hong Kong's reexport market of soybeans. Total consumption shows a rise of 41 percent in the 1953-56 to 1961-64 period.

Projections indicate an increase of 13 percent in per capita consumption of soybeans from 1962-64 to 1980, from 7.20 to 8.16 pounds. Total consumption is projected to show a rise of 65 percent from 11,800 tons in 1962-64 to 19,500 tons in 1980.

Soybean and peanut oils.--Imports of soybean oil tripled from 1952 to 1965, rising from 4,120 to 14,200 tons. During the same period, peanut oil imports declined from 17,000 to 10,400 tons, a drop of 40 percent. Peanut oil consumption fell from 9,800 in 1953 to 6,940 tons in 1964. Soybean oil consumption rose from 1,160 to 18,100 tons in the same period, an increase of 57 percent. Per capita consumption of soybean oil went up ninefold from 1.13 to 10.42 pounds in the same period. The United States supplied 93 percent of all soybean oil imported by Hong Kong in 1962-64. Hong Kong also imports other vegetable oils in small quantities.

Vegetables

During 1953-55, Hong Kong was 65 percent self-sufficient in vegetable production with an output of 95,000 tons. By 1963-65, production reached 171,700

tons, an increase of almost 80 percent from the 1953-55 level. In the meantime, total consumption of vegetables rose from 211,000 tons in 1953 to 508,400 tons in 1965, an increase of 140 percent. Per capita consumption increased from 205 to 326 pounds during the same period. Because of growing per capita consumption and increasing population, local production accounted for only 40 percent of consumption in 1965.

Hong Kong is expected to produce 242,000 tons of vegetables in 1970, 290,000 tons in 1975, and 337,000 tons by 1980. Even though production will double, Hong Kong will have to double its imports to meet the rising per capita consumption. Total consumption is projected to rise very sharply from 424,000 tons in 1962-64 to 632,000 and 1,037,000 tons in 1970 and 1980. Hong Kong imported 255,000 tons of vegetables in 1962-64, and it is expected to increase from 347,000 tons in 1970 to 700,000 tons by 1980.

The major supplier of fresh vegetables to Hong Kong is Mainland China, whose share of vegetable imports ranged from 49 percent in 1961 to 78 percent in 1964. Other suppliers are Japan and Taiwan. The United States supplied 1.3 percent in 1952 and 3.7 percent in 1962-64.

Fruits

Hong Kong grows less than 5 percent of its fresh fruit requirements. During 1953-65, production almost doubled, rising from 1,400 tons to 2,600 tons. Fruit consumption is increasing at an average annual rate of 9.2 percent. Consumption rose from 72,800 tons in 1953 to 188,600 tons in 1965, showing an increase of 160 percent from 1953 to 1965. Per capita consumption rose by 70 percent from 67.3 pounds in 1953 to 114.1 pounds in 1965.

In 1953, Hong Kong imported 71,400 tons of fresh fruits, 50 times more than the domestic production and by 1965, Hong Kong imported more than 71 times the domestic production. Hong Kong's imports rose from 71,400 to 186,000 tons from 1953 to 1965.

The United States has been the principal supplier of fresh fruits, accounting for about 40 percent of the total value of imports since 1960. Mainland China is also a major supplier.

Local production of fruits is projected to increase from an annual average of 2,100 tons in 1962-64 to 3,870 and 4,416 tons in 1975 and 1980. Demand for fruit is expected to rise from 99 pounds per capita in 1962-64 to 127 in 1970, and to 164 pounds by 1980. Hong Kong's imports of fruits are projected to rise from 158,000 tons in 1962-64 to 229,000 and 385,000 tons in 1970 and 1980.

Milk and Milk Products

Hong Kong produced enough milk to satisfy 17 percent of its domestic consumption in 1965, and imported the rest. During 1952-65, Hong Kong increased its domestic production of milk from 4,100 to 8,100 tons, an increase of 75 percent. In the same period, Hong Kong's consumption of milk rose from 13,900 to 41,800 tons, an increase of 200 percent. Per capita consumption increased from 14.35 pounds in 1952 to 24.21 pounds in 1965.

To meet the rising demand for milk, Hong Kong's imports advanced from 10,500 tons in 1952 to 33,700 tons of fluid milk equivalent in 1965. It is expected that domestic production of milk will increase from 5,500 tons in 1962-64 to 6,900 tons in 1970, and to 8,400 tons by 1980. Expansion of the dairy industry is hampered by the high cost of imported cattle feed.

The Netherlands accounted for 60 percent of Hong Kong's imports of dairy products in 1952-65. The remaining 40 percent was supplied by the United States, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Domestic demand for milk and dairy products is projected to rise from 39,400 tons in 1962-64 to 59,000 and 102,000 tons in 1970 and 1980. Hong Kong's self-sufficiency will fall, and the difference will be made up by imports. Projections indicate that imports will rise from 33,900 tons of fluid milk in 1962-64 to 69,500 and 94,100 tons in 1975 and 1980.

Meat

In 1952-65, Hong Kong's meat production rose from 10.4 million to 49.8 million pounds. Still the Crown Colony is only about 15 percent self-sufficient in meat. Poultry and pork are the main items of local production. Cattle production is quite limited because of the lack of pastureland and the high cost of imported feed.

Hong Kong's meat consumption rose from 44,000 tons (live weight carcass) in 1952 to 183,000 tons in 1965, an increase of 310 percent. Per capita consumption increased from 46 to 106 pounds in this period. Imports of meat and meat products in 1952-65 rose from 41,000 to 168,000 tons (carcass weight). Most of the import was in poultry and pork.

The U.S. share of the Hong Kong meat import market increased from 0.13 percent of the total in 1952-54 to 4.57 percent in 1962-64. Most of the increase is in the form of U.S. frozen poultry, which is very popular. The value of U.S. frozen poultry shipped into Hong Kong rose from \$2.1 million in 1959 to \$3 million in 1964. The United States accounts for 70 percent of all frozen poultry shipped into Hong Kong.

Meat consumption is projected to increase from 138,000 tons in 1962-64 to 271,000 and 359,600 tons (carcass weight) in 1975 and 1980. Per capita consumption of meat will rise from 85.7 pounds in 1962-64 to 132 in 1975, to 150.8 pounds in 1980.

Hong Kong's import requirements for meat and meat products in carcass weight, projections show, will rise from 115,000 tons in 1962-64 to 173,700 and 230,000 tons in 1970 and 1975, and will reach 310,000 tons by 1980. In 1964 import prices, the value of net import requirements is expected to increase from a base value of \$57.6 million in 1962-64 to \$95, \$127.4, and \$172.4 million in 1970, 1975, and 1980, respectively. The percentage increase between 1962-64 and 1980 will 148 percent.

Tobacco

Tobacco leaf is not grown in Hong Kong, so domestic demand is met by imports. Hong Kong's total imports rose from 6.7 million pounds in 1955 to 16.9 million pounds in 1965, an increase of more than 150 percent. Along with the increase of imports, domestic cigarette consumption per capita rose from 2,726 in 1958 to 3,325 pieces in 1965.

Chief supplier of leaf tobacco is the United States, whose exports to Hong Kong rose from 3.8 million pounds of tobacco in 1955 to 8.1 million pounds in 1965, an increase of 110 percent. Tobacco leaf from the United States is expensive, but is the overwhelming favorite. Prices of U.S. tobacco range from \$0.61 to \$0.70 per pound, compared with \$0.44 to \$0.53 per pound for total imports of tobacco leaf. Since 1960, the United States has supplied about 40 percent of Hong Kong's tobacco, or about 60 percent in terms of total value. Rhodesia, India, and Mainland China are the other major suppliers.

Reexports do not figure into the projection because in recent years they have declined to an insignificant amount. Hong Kong is one of the world's largest consumers of cigarettes. The demand for imported tobacco is projected to rise from 18.4 million pounds in 1962-64 to 19.2 and 23.1 million pounds in 1975 and 1980.

Cotton

Cotton is an imported commodity in Hong Kong. Only negligible quantities of imports are reexported as raw cotton. Import statistics reflect development in the local spinning industry. In the early 1950's, the spinning industry expanded rapidly. Spindleage increased at an average of roughly 11 percent per year in 1952-64, but there were considerable fluctuations during this period in the rate of investment in the industry. In 1947, Hong Kong had only 5,000 spindles. By 1965, there were 710,000 spindles.

Cotton imports paralleled the increase of spindleage, rising from 38,300 tons in 1953 to 133,500 tons in 1965. Major suppliers of cotton in 1965 were the United States with 28 percent, Brazil with 19 percent, and Pakistan with 17 percent. The garment industry does not influence cotton imports because most of its needs are met by imported cloth.

The Hong Kong garment industry has expanded tremendously since its establishment in 1955. The number of workers increased from 7,000 in 1955 to 49,000 in 1964. The total value of textile exports rose from \$59 million in 1955 to \$283.5 million in 1964. Over 95 percent of the output is exported. The export of cotton piece goods (textiles) increased from about \$76,000 in 1961 to \$95,000 in 1965. The textile export market for Hong Kong after the United Kingdom is the United States, whose imports of Crown Colony textiles increased from \$14,700 in 1961 to \$20,300 in 1965. Other major importers of Crown Colony textiles are Australia and New Zealand.

The projected import requirement for raw cotton will rise from an average of 119,000 tons in 1962-64 to 161,000 and 216,000 tons in 1970 and 1980.

Lard and Tallow

Consumption of lard and tallow in Hong Kong is small relative to that of other edible oils. Domestic production of lard and tallow is limited to the byproducts of local slaughter of hogs. Production of lard per hog is only about 5 pounds because of each animal's extremely small slaughter weight--about 85 to 90 pounds. Production of lard rose from 1,610 tons in 1952 to 4,848 tons in 1965, almost 200 percent. Nevertheless, Hong Kong's domestic production of lard is inadequate to meet the demand. Hong Kong's consumption in 1952-65 rose from 2.93 to 4.53 pounds per capita.

In 1952-64, Hong Kong's imports of lard rose from 572 to 1,745 tons. The Netherlands was the largest supplier of lard and tallow with almost 50 percent of the total import. It is projected that Hong Kong will increase imports from 3,600 tons in 1962-64 to 4,679 in 1970 and 7,570 tons by 1980. With rising production and rising imports, future consumption will increase from 7,880 tons in 1962-64 to 10,400 and 16,000 tons in 1970 and 1980.

ROLE OF U.S. EXPORTS IN HONG KONG

The Crown Colony is a very promising cash market for U.S. farm commodities. Despite the distance and shipping expenses, the U.S. agricultural product exports are expanding yearly (table 2). In 1968, U.S. exports of major commodities were about \$71 million, up about \$11 million from 1967 and \$25 million higher than the 1960-62 average.

The United States is the major supplier of raw cotton to Hong Kong. Exports of raw cotton reached an all-time high of \$32 million in 1968, up \$15 million from 1967 and \$12 million more than the 1960-62 average.

Despite the high price, exports of U.S. leaf tobacco are increasing steadily. In 1968, exports rose to \$4 million, almost \$300,000 more than 1967 and about \$700,000 higher than the 1960-62 average.

Exports of U.S. wheat and wheat flour totaled about \$2.4 million in 1968, up about 34 percent from 1967 and 50 percent higher than the 1960-62 average. Owing to a short crop of rice in Thailand in 1967, U.S. rice exports reached a record high of \$10 million. In 1968, Hong Kong imported less rice from the United States than in 1967 but, at a value of \$6.6 million, it was still more important than all other commodities except raw cotton.

U.S. exports of vegetable preparations and vegetable oils to Hong Kong were valued at \$3.1 million in 1967, and at about \$3 million in 1968. Soybean and its products constituted a major part of this export.

The uptrend in export of fruits and fruit preparations was expected to resume in 1969. Export of U.S. fruits and fruit preparations in 1968 were lower than the 1967 level because of the small citrus fruit crop in the United States. Exports of U.S. poultry and meat were at a record high in 1967, about \$4 million and \$3.4 million in 1968. Prior to 1968, the United States was the

major supplier of poultry and meat, but in that year, Mainland China overtook the United States and cut into its share of the market.

Exports of U.S. dairy products to the Crown Colony have been rising very steadily for the last few years. In 1968, dairy exports were valued at about \$1.5 million, up \$200,000 from the 1967 level and about \$500,000 higher than the 1960-62 average.

Even though Mainland China is the major competitor, the United States still occupies a prominent position in the Hong Kong market. The Colony's expanding economic development and its increasing population and rising per capita income give encouragement to a continued strong market for agricultural commodities. Especially promising for the United States are fruits, powdered milk, frozen poultry, soybean oil, leaf tobacco, and raw cotton. U.S. exports are generally on an upward trend, and it is expected that U.S. exports to the Colony will increase.

Table 1.--Hong Kong: Domestic production, import requirements, per capita demand for specific commodities, 1962-64 average, projections for 1970, 1975, and 1980

	Rice	Wheat : flour	Peanuts	Soybeans	Vegetable oils	Vegetable tables	Fruits	Meats	Dairy products	Lard and tallow
Production	-----1,000 tons-----									
1962-64	14.5	---	---	---	---	170.0	2.1	22.7	5.5	4.3
1970	9.1	---	---	---	---	242.2	3.3	33.6	6.9	5.8
1975	9.1	---	---	---	---	290.0	3.9	41.3	7.6	7.1
1980	9.1	---	---	---	---	337.4	4.4	49.4	8.4	8.4
Import requirement	-----1,000 tons-----									
1962-64	358.0	114.0	11.0	11.8	30.4	255.0	157.5	115.2	34.0	3.6
1970	440.0	166.0	13.1	14.0	38.0	374.0	228.8	173.7	52.1	4.6
1975	515.0	210.0	15.3	16.3	45.4	504.3	295.4	230.4	69.5	5.7
1980	617.0	267.0	18.2	19.5	54.9	699.3	385.6	310.2	94.1	7.6
Per capita demand	-----Pounds-----									
1962-64	232	57	6.8	7.2	19	262	99	86	24.4	5.0
1970	248	71	7.2	7.7	21	338	127	114	32.3	6.0
1975	257	80	7.4	7.9	22	386	145	132	38.0	6.0
1980	264	88	7.7	8.2	23	435	164	151	43.0	7.0

Table 2.--United States: Agricultural exports to Hong Kong by value and major commodities, 1960-68

Product	Average 1960-62	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wheat and wheat flour	1,593	1,585	1,160	1,585	1,865	1,367	1,153	1,791	1,785	2,396
Rice	1,588	2,715	2,028	20	21	49	1	128	9,952	6,603
Vegetable fats and oils	2,925	883	1,727	6,164	3,525	6,532	3,580	741	1,391	1,272
Vegetable preparations	1,032	942	1,031	1,123	1,175	1,366	1,466	1,621	1,701	1,588
Fruits and pre- parations	5,649	4,767	5,036	7,145	7,134	8,212	8,491	8,661	9,582	7,596
Poultry meats	2,721	2,200	3,203	2,760	2,750	3,172	2,679	3,264	3,950	3,374
Dairy products	994	1,026	1,096	859	966	925	891	1,192	1,278	1,482
Cotton	19,639	23,703	24,193	11,022	12,836	16,722	20,392	14,344	17,402	31,865
Tobacco	3,630	2,410	4,342	4,137	5,340	4,938	5,152	3,254	4,074	4,342
Other ^{1/}	5,392	4,995	5,523	5,659	6,513	6,571	6,654	8,584	8,646	10,024
Total	45,163	45,226	49,789	40,474	42,125	49,854	50,459	43,580	59,761	70,542

^{1/} Includes food for relief or charity, feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, sugar and related products, and domestic animals.

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